

# MOBILITY

Intercity passenger rail can promote a balanced transportation system that provides alternative travel options – between cities – and within cities through interconnectivity of the local transit system at rail stations.



Every \$1.00 invested in intercity rail can increase capacity 5 to 10 times more than \$1.00 invested in new highways.



Passenger rail is one of the safest modes of intercity transport – with a 0.02% (or 7 passengers) fatality rate, compared to 83% automobile (37,187 passengers) fatality rate.



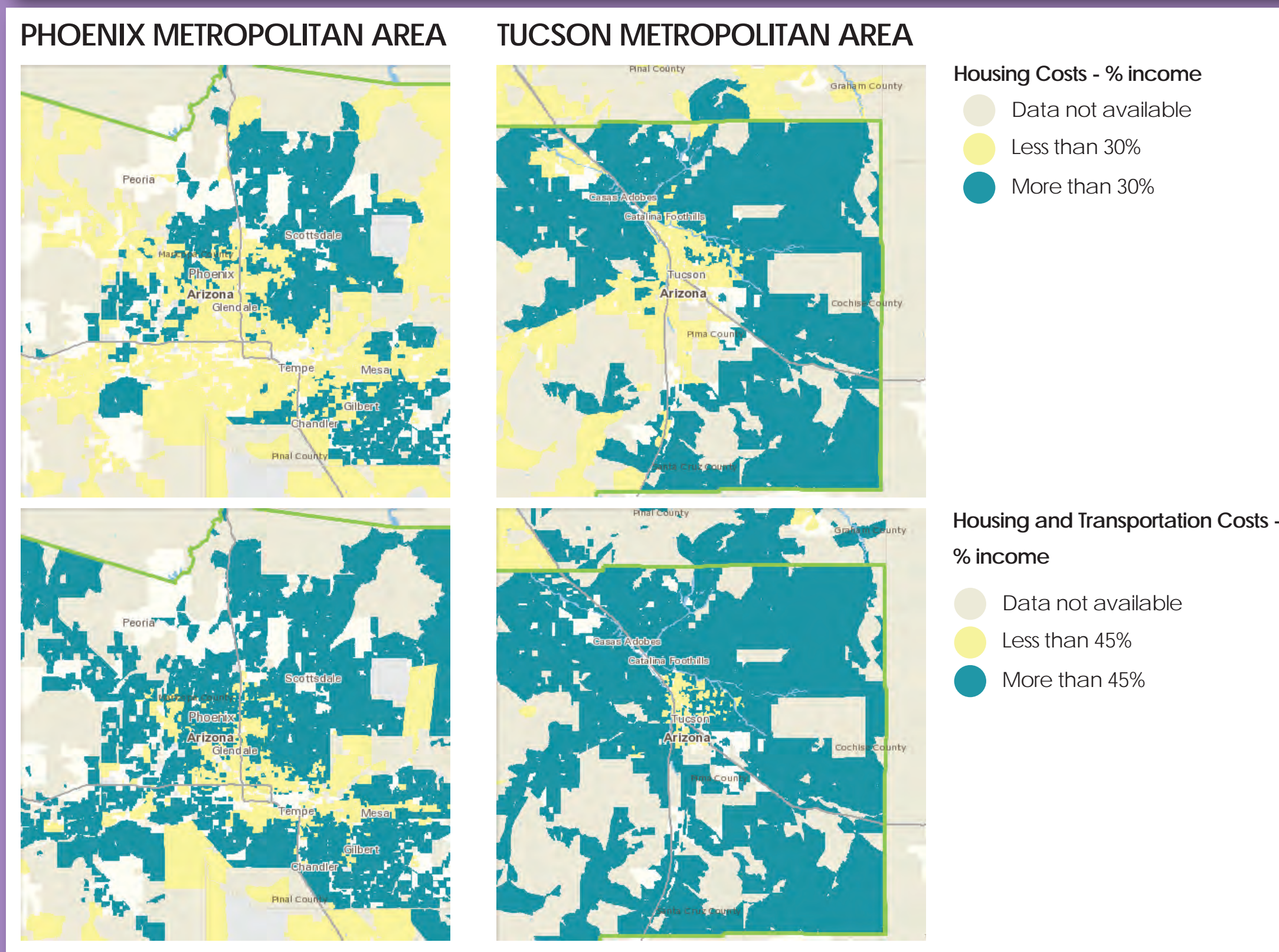
Passenger rail infrastructure investments also provide ancillary benefits to freight rail service – a vital component of the state and nation's economy.



# ECONOMIC VITALITY

Intercity passenger rail can help serve the needs of national and regional commerce in a cost-effective, resource-efficient manner by offering travelers and freight convenient access to economic centers.

Working families in Central Arizona (earning \$20,000-50,000/year) pay more for transportation than housing. On average, Arizona residents spend 30% of their household income for transportation, as compared to 27% for housing (national average for transportation costs is 19%).



Every \$1 billion invested in rail infrastructure projects creates approximately 42,000 jobs.

Almost half of the nation's Fortune 500 companies, representing over \$2 trillion in annual revenue, are headquartered in transit-intensive metropolitan areas.



Every \$1.00 taxpayers invest in rail transportation generates \$6.00 or more in economic returns.

# ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

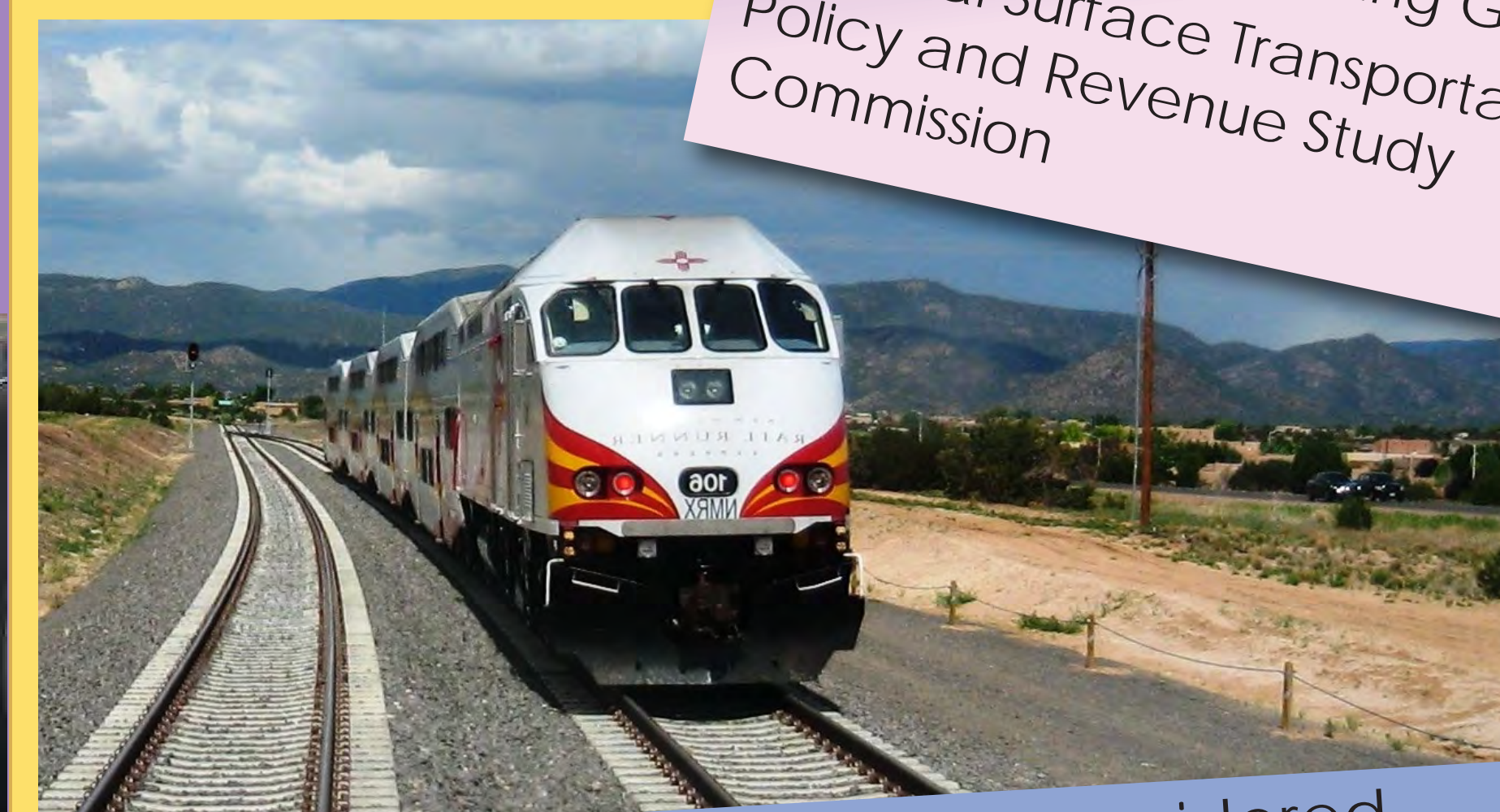
Intercity passenger rail can reduce greenhouse gas emissions and foster better land use planning, resulting in less impact to the natural environment.



Private automobiles produce three times as much greenhouse gas emissions per passenger mile as intercity rail.



"Passenger rail supports compact, well-planned land use patterns – focusing growth in existing population centers to meet required travel needs while reducing greenhouse gas emissions." – Passenger Rail Working Group, National Surface Transportation Policy and Revenue Study



Development patterns considered environmentally sound generally follow a local plan, proceeding at a reasonable rate of growth, incorporating natural resource preservation with consideration of location, and providing opportunities for alternative transport modes other than autos.

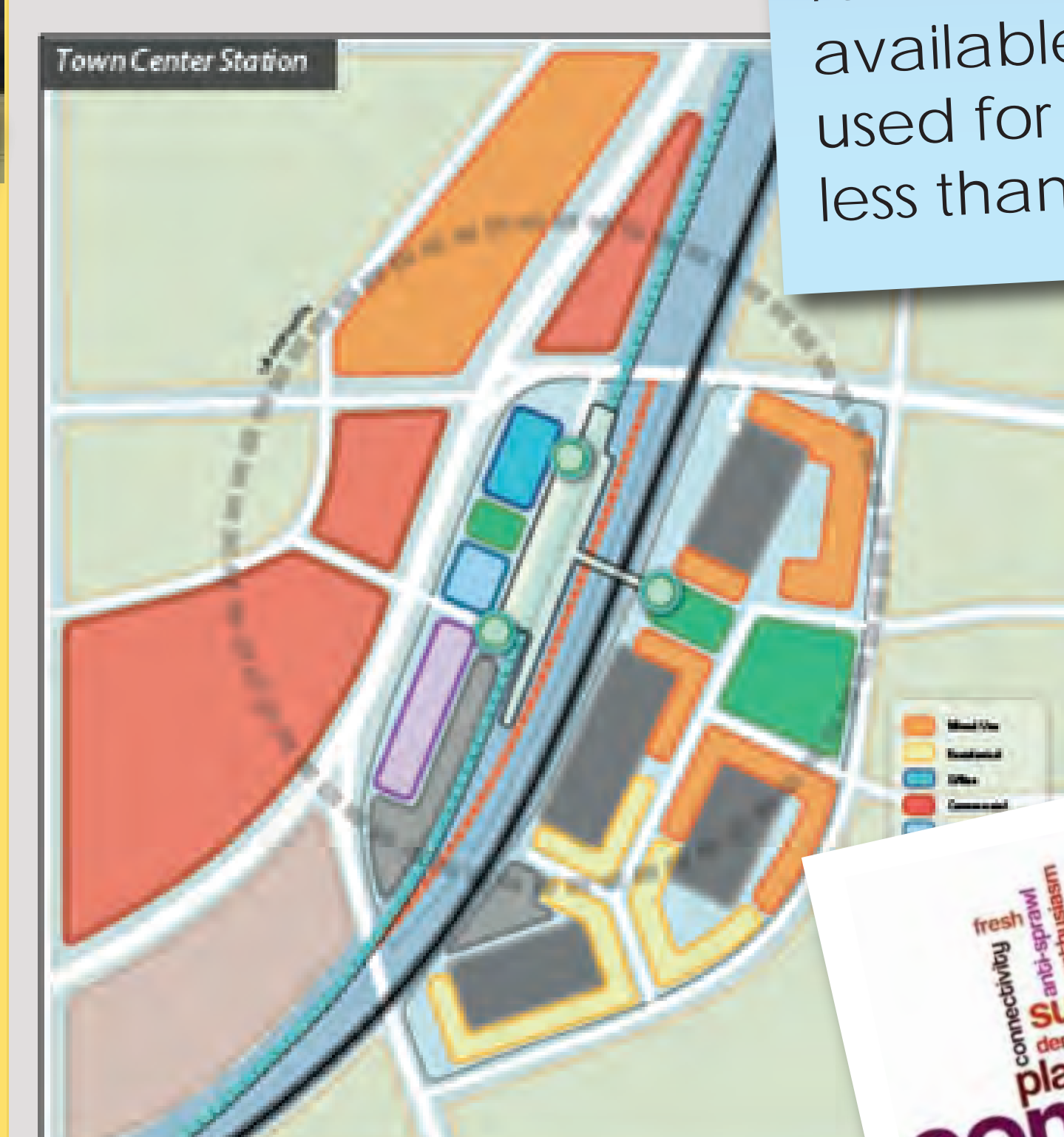
# LIVABILITY

Intercity passenger rail can create corridors that become focal points for economic and social activities – enhancing sense of place and creating strong neighborhood centers that are more economically stable, safe and productive.



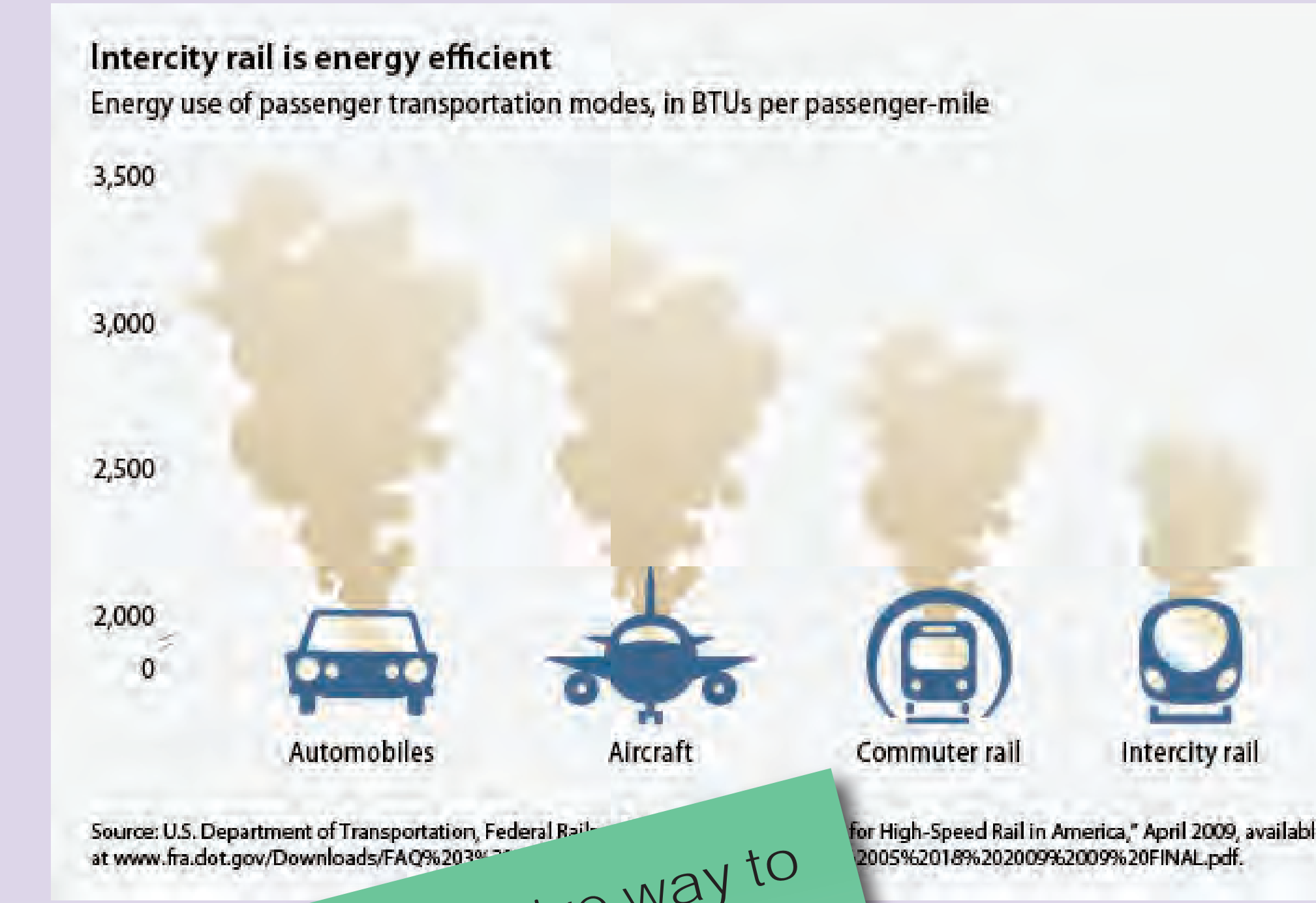
"Studies indicate that less travel time, more predictability, enhanced control, and less effort required to make a trip reduces the stress levels and negative health effects associated with driving." – Center for Transportation Excellence

Obesity and declining physical fitness can be associated with inactive, sedentary, auto-dependent lifestyles. In sprawling urban and suburban areas where few travel options are available, cars are now used for 80 percent of trips less than one mile in length.



# ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

Intercity passenger rail can enhance energy efficiency of personal travel, as well as reduce dependence on foreign oil.



"The most effective way to reduce energy consumption is to locate homes of all types in areas where households could replace some automobile use with transit use, leading to reductions of 39 to 50 percent in household energy use." – United States EPA



A person who commutes 60 miles each way daily could save an estimated 1,888 gallons of gasoline every year by switching from using a car to using mass transit.

Intercity rail consumes 17 percent less energy per passenger mile than airlines and 21 percent less energy per passenger mile than autos.



# QUALITY OF LIFE

Intercity passenger rail improves your quality of life through...